

On the Variation of Entropy in the Dissolution of Salts SCV/153-2-4-1c/32

Equation (7) holds in this case. All three equations (5), (6), and (7), are special cases of a more general equation:

$$\Delta S = 0.30 \frac{n}{z} \Delta H_{\text{hydr}} + \text{const (8)}$$
; z = the charge of the salt cation. The equation also expresses a linear dependence, and renders possible the estimation of the entropy of solid salts (Table 4). Professor K. B. Yatsimirskiy participated in the discussion. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut, Kafedra analiticheskoy i fizicheskoy khimii (Ivanovo Institute of Chemical Technology, Chair of Analytical and Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1958

Card 4/4

VASIL'YEV, V.P.; VASIL'YENVA, V.N.

Entropy of solution and heats of hydration of ions. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav; khim. i khim. tekhn. 3 no. 5:826-828 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy institut. Kafedra
analiticheskoy i Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.
(Ions) (Entropy) (Heat of hydration)

VASIL'YEVA, V.N.

Applied biological studies on gooseberry seedlings at the Central
Siberian Botanical Garden of the Siberian Branch of the Academy
of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Trudy TSS no.5:105-112 '61.
(MIRA 15:3)
(Siberia--Gooseberries)

VASIL'YEVA, V.N.

Characteristics of hybrid apple trees grown in the Central Siberian
Botanical Garden. Trudy TSSES no.4:167-175 '60. (MIRA 15:4)
(Tomsk--Apple--Varieties)

VASIL'YEVA, V.N.

Raising hybrid apple seedlings under various ecological and
geographical conditions. Trud/ TSSBS no.4:183-187 '60.
(MIRA 15%)

(Apple breeding)

VASIL'YEV, V.P.; VASIL'YEVA, V.N.

Change of solubility in the series of alkali metal salts. Izv.
vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 5 no.1:12-16 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy institut, kafedry
analiticheskoy i fizicheskoy khimii.

(Alkali metal salts) (Solubility)

24(7)

SCV/46-23-9-47/57

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, V. N., Dvorzhetskaya, L. A., Markovskiy, L. Ya.,
~~Khlebnikova, L. Ya.~~

TITLE: The Spectral Analysis of Luminophore-pure Sulfides and Zinc
Sulfates With the Application of Chemical Enrichment

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,
Vol 23, Nr 9, pp 1153 - 1154 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the production of synthetic luminophores it is necessary
to produce pure zinc sulfides. For this purpose a method
of analysis was developed, which permits the determination
of micro-quantities of Cu, Fe, Ni and Co in these preparations.
The method, which was developed at the IREA, is complicated
and takes too long. In the case under investigation, the con-
tent of Cu, Fe, and Ni and Co must not exceed $5 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$, $5 \cdot 10^{-5}\%$
and $1 \cdot 10^{-5}\%$ respectively. As a direct spectral analysis does
not have the necessary sensitivity in order to determine such
small quantities (with the exception of Cu), chemical enrich-
ment is necessary: 10 g of zinc sulfide is dissolved in HCl
and converted to $ZnSO_4$. This solution is then enriched. For
the direct analysis of $ZnSO_4$ the same method is used; enrich-

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The Spectral Analysis of Luminophore-pure Sulfides and Zinc Sulfates With the Application of Chemical Enrichment

SOV/48-23-9-17/57

ment in the first case is roughly 100-fold and in the second about 50-fold. The spectroscopic analysis was also carried out on weakly acid solutions of zinc chlorides in water with micro-admixtures. A direct current arc was used as a light source. The sensitivities of this determination of Ni, Cu, Fe, and Co from the two solutions are given. The mean arithmetical error is 15% for Co, 25% for Ni, and Fe, and 60% for Cu. There are 1 figure and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii (State Institute of Applied Chemistry)

Card 2/2

S/032/62/028/001/003/017
B125/B138

AUTHORS: Khlebnikova, L. Ya., Vasil'yeva, V. N., and
Dvorzhetskaya, L. A.

TITLE: Increase in the sensitivity of substances with pure
luminophore properties

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 1, 1962, 45-46

TEXT: The sensitivity of the spectral analysis of Ni and Co in zinc sulfide, cadmium sulfide and cadmium selenide can be increased by about two orders of magnitude if the impurities are concentrated by evaporation in the case of the first two or chemical enrichment for the selenide. G. I. Kibisov and M. I. Rezvov (Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, No 6, 47 (1959) increased the sensitivity of analysis of ZnS for Ni and Co to $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ - $3 \cdot 10^{-5}\%$. The following optimum experimental conditions hold for the analysis of zinc sulfide by the reversed evaporation method used by D. M. Shvarts and L. N. Kaporskiy (Zavodskaya laboratoriya, XIII, 11, 1309 (1957): weight of sample 1 g, temperature 550°C , evaporation 30 min. Card 1/2

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Increase in the sensitivity ...

S/032/62/028/001/003/017
B125/B138

Drops of the concentrate in solution are applied to the carbon electrodes and then evaporated in a d-c arc. Accuracy, using an ИСП-28 (ISP-28) spectrograph is $5 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$ with an error of 20%. The concentrate was enriched a hundred times in copper and iron. By double evaporation the accuracy of Ni and Co determination could be increased to $1 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$ and $2 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$, respectively. Ni and Co in cadmium sulfide can be determined with an accuracy of $5 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$. Ni and Co in cadmium selenide were determined with an accuracy of $2 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$ and $5 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$ with a maximum error of 20%. The evaporation method is simpler and the sample is less contaminated than with chemical enrichment. This paper was the subject of a lecture delivered at the Soveshchaniye po spektroskopii (Conference on Spectroscopy) in July 1961 in Gor'kiy. There are 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii (State Institute of Applied Chemistry)

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEVA, V.N.

Choice gooseberry seedlings raised in the Botanical Garden
of the Western Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of
the U.S.S.R. Trudy Bot. sada Zap.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.1:
61-63 '56. (MIRA 14:7)

(Siberia, Western--Gooseberries)

Vasil'eva, V.P.

BUKHARIN, N.A.; GOLYAK, V.K.; FAL'KEVICH, B.S., professor, retsentsent;
TURICHIN, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; VASIL'YEVA,
V.P., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Testing automobiles with the use of electric measurement methods]
Ispytanie avtomobilia s ispol'zovaniem elektricheskikh metodov
izmereniia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekh. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-
ry, 1955. 129 p. (MIRA 9:6)
(Automobiles--Testing) (Electric measurements)

VASIL'YEVA, V.P.

OKREBLOM, Nikolay Oskarovich, professor; doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;
MATSKEVICH, V.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsentsent;
BAZILEVSKIY, N.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
VASIL'YEVA, V.P., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Calculating the deformations of metal structural units during
welding] Raschet derofantsii metallokonstruktsii pri svarke.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo mashinostroit.ltir-y, 1955. 211 p.
(Deformations(Mechanics)) (MLRA 8:12)
(Welding)

LEVIN, Yevgeniy Yefimovich; KHAZAN, A.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
VASIL'YEVA, V.P., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Microscopic analysis of metals; a practical manual] Mikroskopicheskoe
issledovanie metallov; prakticheskoe rukovodstvo. Izd. 2-ee, perer. i
dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izd-vo mashinostreitel'noi lit-
-ry, 1955. 259 p. (MLRA 9:4)

(Metallography)

BUDYKA, Ivan Nikolayevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; GRINBERG, M.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; RADTSIG, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; VASIL'YEVA, V.P., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Designing steam turbine disks for stability] Raschet diskov parovykh turbin na prochnost'. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956, 150 p. (MLBA 9:5)
(Steam turbines)

GRINBERG, D.Ye.; Prinimal uchastiye SERGEYEV, M.A., inzh.;
VASIL'YEVA, V.P., red.izd-va; BARDINA, A.A., tekhn.
red.

[Lay-out man in machine shops] Razmetchik mekhanicheskikh
tsakhov. Izd.2., peror. 1 dop. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963.342 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

ACCESSION NR: AP4009354

S/0078/64/009/001/0213/0214

AUTHORS: Tananayev, I.V.; Vasil' yeva, V.P.

TITLE: Concerning lanthanum phosphate solubility in solutions of phosphoric acid

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 1, 1964, 213-214

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum phosphate, gadolinium phosphate, cerium phosphate, lanthanide ionic radius, acid phosphates

ABSTRACT: While phosphates of such trivalent elements as Fe, Al, Cr, In, etc., and their formation of complex metallo-phosphoric acids are known, nothing is known about similar behavior of rare earths. The present article covers the solubility of LaPO_4 in H_3PO_4 and the formation of lanthanide acid phosphates depending on ion radius and electron structure. Saturated solutions in different concentrations of H_3PO_4 were prepared and the solutions and sediments were analyzed using the magnesium method. The conclusion

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is that the isotherm in a system $\text{LaPO}_4\text{-H}_3\text{PO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ at 25 °C in phosphoric acid concentrations from 0.6 to 78% shows a maximum of 1.83% LaPO_4 solubility. The formation of lanthanum acid phosphate is difficult because a precise composition is unknown. The dependence of lanthanide phosphate solubility on the lanthanide ionic radius is established. Finally, it was found that the solubility, formation of acid phosphates and their stability increase with the decreasing radius. Orig. art has 2 figures, no formulae, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Apr63

DATE ACQ: 07Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OH

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

L 14331-65 EWI(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(b) AFWL/ASD(a)-5/AFETR JD/JG/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4044807 S/0078/64/009/009/2111/2116

AUTHORS: Tananayev, I.V.; Vasil'yeva, V.P.

TITLE: Lanthanum pyrophosphates

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 9, 1964, 2111-2116

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum pyrophosphate, solubility, specific electric conductivity, $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ $\text{Li}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ H_2O system, $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ H_2O system

ABSTRACT: Solubilities, hydrogen ion concentrations and specific electric conductivities were determined at 25C in the systems $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ - $\text{Me}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ - H_2O , where Me = Li, Na or K. The nature of the alkali metal in $\text{Me}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ and the molar ratio of the $\text{Me}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$: $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, designated as n, affected the interaction between the lanthanum and the pyrophosphate. In the range n = 0.5 to 1.5, the soluble hydrate of the normal lanthanum pyrophosphate $\text{La}_2(\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was formed in all systems: $4\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + 3\text{Me}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{La}_2(\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 12\text{MeNO}_3$. When n = 1, mixed salts of the type $\text{MeLaP}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were formed: $\text{La}_4(\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_3 + \text{Me}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \rightarrow 4\text{MeLaP}_2\text{O}_7$. In the latter

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case no La^{3+} or $\text{P}_2\text{O}_7^{4-}$ ions were formed in the Li and Na pyrophosphate systems, and only a limited number of these ions were formed in the K system. In the range $n = 0.75-1$, a mixture of both the normal and the mixed pyrophosphates precipitated, the proportion depending on the value of n . When $n = 1$, the reaction in the three systems was different. In the Li system, the slightly soluble $\text{Li}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ was formed up to $n = 1.5$; there was no further reaction between the precipitate and this compound. In the Na system, when $n = 6$, the precipitate rapidly dissolved due to complex formation: $\text{NaLaP}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{P}_2\text{O}_7^{4-} \rightarrow [\text{La}(\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_2]^{5-} + \text{Na}^+$. In the K system complex formation occurred when $n = 1-2$. Thus the excess of the $\text{Me}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ necessary for solution of the precipitate decreased in the series K Na Li. The pH and the conductivity curves showed a sharp break at the end of the lanthanum pyrophosphate forming stage and a sharp rise during the mixed pyrophosphate forming stage. Thermograms of the $\text{LiLaP}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{NaLaP}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{KLaP}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ showed endotherms and exotherms at increasing temperatures in going from Li to K. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044807

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 19Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

Card

3/3

KUZNETSOV, V.G.; VASIL'YEVA, V.P.; TANANAYEV, I.V.

X-ray examination of lanthanum phosphates. Zhur. neorg. Khim.
9 no.9:2053-2059 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

TANANAYEV, I.V.; VASIL'YEVA, V.P.

Lanthanum pyrophosphates. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.10:2284-2286
0 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

CHUMAKOV, Yu.I.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.P.

Iosquinoline. Metod.poluch.khim.reak. i prepar. no.7:49-55 '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

LOPATINSKIY, V.P.; SIROKINA, Ye.Ye.; ANISOVA, N.M.; Prinimala uchastie
VASIL'YEVA, V.P.

Chemistry of carbazole derivatives. Part 1. Acetylation of carbazole by acetic anhydride in the presence of zinc chloride and other catalysts. Izv.TPI 111:36-39 '61. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Predstavleno professorom doktorom Khimicheskikh nauk L.P.
Kulevym.
(Carbazole) (Acetic anhydride)

TANANAYEV, I.V.; VASIL'YEVA, V.P.

Lanthanum phosphates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.5:1070-1075 My '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Lanthanum phosphate)

VASIL'YEVA, V. P.

Metamorphic complex of rocks in the Mama crystalline zone.
Izv. vys. uch. zav.; geol. i razv. 5 no.7:55-75 J1 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Irkutskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

(Mama-Chuya District—Rocks, Crystalline and
metamorphic)

VASIL'YEVA, Valentina Petrovna; GORSKIY, Aleksandr Ivanovich;
KAZARINOV, Yuriy Mikhaylovich; KOLOMENSKIY, Yuriy
Aleksandrovich; KRAYCHIK, Aron Borisovich; KUDRYAVTSEV,
Dmitriy Vasil'yevich; MARMUZOV, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich;
PESTOV, Yuriy Konstantinovich; TOLOKONNIKOV, Sergey
Vasil'yevich; TOLSTYAKOV, Vladimir Sergeyevich;
ZHEREBTSOV, I.P., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[Design of radio pulse system components] Raschet elementov
impul'snykh radiotekhnicheskikh ustroystv [By] V.P. Vasil'eva
i dr. Pod red. IU.M. Kazarinova. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat,
1963. 429 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Radio) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

VASIL'YEVA, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Design of a blocking oscillator circuit. Izv. LETI 38:155-174
'59. (MIRA 13:8)

(Oscillators, Electric)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

M

VASIL'YEVA

V. P.

2

THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MAGNESIUM RICH MAGNESIUM ALUMINIUM CADMIUM ALLOYS. V. I. MIKHAYEVA, V. P. VASIL'YEVA, AND O. N. KRYUKOVA (IZVEST SEKT. FIZIKO KHIM ANAL., 1946, 18, (2) 275-294) (In Russian) The melting diagram of the magnesium-rich region of the system magnesium-aluminum-cadmium was determined by thermal and microstructural analysis, and the distribution of the phases at 395° and 20°C. is given. Equilibrium in melting diagram is characterized by the separation of the α_1 , α_2 , and α_3 solid solutions of the magnesium-cadmium system (see Janz's diagram, Z. Metallkunde, 1938, 30, 424; Met Abs., 1939, 6, 48) simultaneously with the γ -phase of the magnesium-aluminum system, and by two ternary peritectic and a ternary eutectic between α_3 , γ , and δ aluminum at approx. aluminum 14, cadmium 32, magnesium 54%, 396 \pm 0.6°C. The limits of all the phases taking part in the equilibria in the magnesium corner of the system (δ - and γ -phases of the magnesium-aluminum system and α_1 , α_2 , and α_3 -phases of the magnesium-cadmium system) were determined by the micro-examination of quenched specimens. These data were confirmed by measurements of the

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electrical conductivity, its temp. coeff., hardness, and corrosion-resistance of the alloys. The work carried out shows that the construction of composition-property diagrams is a good way of studying the nature of binary phases to which a third element is added. Increase in cadmium content in the region of equilibrium between the α solid solution and the β -phase reduces the capacity of the alloys for age-hardening. It is shown that the boundary of chemical action (Tammann's resistance limits) for the solid solution of magnesium and cadmium does not correspond strictly to the 1; 4 or 1; 8 molecular proportions within the limits of the solid solution, but ~~the~~ is connected with the existence of a heterogeneous region. NA

VASIL'YEVA, V.S.

Protein metabolism in peptic ulcer patients following stomach surgery. Vrach.delo no.12:49-52 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Klinika lechebnogo pitaniya (zav. - doktor med.nauk M.S. Govorova) Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pitaniya.

(PROTEIN METABOLISM) (PEPTIC ULCER) (STOMACH—SURGERY)

L 40166-56 E.T(1) SGTB DD

ACC NR: AP6025681

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0147/0147

INVENTOR: Privalov, A. I.; Yefremov, Ye. T.; Petkua, G. V.; Korovochkin, Yu. N.;
Lavrov, G. D.; Barykin, L. N.; Korolev, A. A.; Rakhleyeva, T. N.;
Nikonorov, B. I.; Stepner, B. P.; Vasil'yeva, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Annular parachute. Class 62, No. 183608

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 147

TOPIC TAGS: parachute, cargo parachute

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an annular supply parachute consisting of a main canopy with shroud lines leading from the lower rim and brought

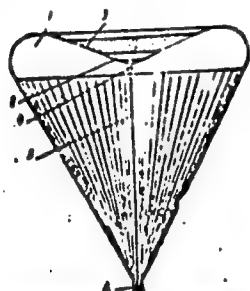


Fig. 1. Annular parachute

- 1 - Main canopy; 2 - auxiliary canopy;
- 3 - internal shroud lines; 4 - small eye ring;
- 5 - central strand; 6 - main eye ring.

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UDC: 629.13.01/06

L 40166-66

ACC NR: AP6025681

into an eye ring, and an auxiliary canopy placed inside the main canopy (see Fig. 1). To increase reliability and improve operational qualities, the auxiliary canopy in the form of a reversed cone is fastened to the main canopy's internal shroud lines, which are brought into a small eye ring connected to the main eye ring by a central strand. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WH]

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: 03May65/ ATD PRESS: 5049

Card 2/2 P/LP

5-4) 5.1115

6689

AUTHORS: Babkin, I. Yu., Vasil'yeva, V. S., SOV/20-129-1-36/64
Drogaleva, I. V., Kiselev, A. V., Korolev, A. Ya.,
Shcherbakova, K. D.

TITLE: The Effect of the Degree of Surface Modification of Silica by Trimethylchlorosilane on Its Absorptive Properties

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 1, pp 131-134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In previous papers (Refs 1, 2) the authors showed that the physico-chemical surface properties of highly dispersed materials, such as carbon black or silica, can be influenced to a considerable degree by chemical reactions. The present paper reports on experiments carried out under the cooperation of L. I. Doroshina, M. G. Kuz'mina, G. M. Lyulina, and L. F. Pavlova, with the aim of reducing the adsorbing capacity of highly dispersed non-porous silica (aerosil) for hydrocarbons. To attain this, the aerosil surface was occupied with $\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ -groups. Since complete occupation is only possible on previously hydratized silica, the following samples were investigated: (1) the original aerosil -

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66489

The Effect of the Degree of Surface Modification of Silica by Trimethylchlorosilane on Its Absorptive Properties SOV/20-129-1-36/64

sample A1, (2) original aerosil, modified by treatment with trimethylchlorosilane - sample A1M, (3) aerosil hydratized in an autoclave - sample A1H, and (4) aerosil, hydratized in an autoclave, and then modified by treatment with trimethylchlorosilane - sample A1HM. The amount of trimethylsilyl-groups adhering to the silica surface was determined by means of microelementary analysis. The degree $\theta_{\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3}$

to which the surface area is occupied is calculated from the size of the trimethylsilyl-groups (42 \AA^2). The specific surface, its carbon content, and the degree to which it is occupied by trimethylsilyl-groups are shown in table 1. The effect of these groups lies in the fact that the interspaces between the groups, even when the surface is not occupied completely, but only in the manner of a mosaic - become so small that the larger hydrocarbon molecules are not able to penetrate to the surface. The adsorption isotherms for vapors of n-hexane, benzene, and methanol are given in figure 1, those for water in figure 2. The adsorption of hydrocarbons is decreased less than that of water on a 58% modified

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The Effect of the Degree of Surface Modification of
Silica by Trimethylchlorosilane on Its Absorptive Properties

surface. 9% Modification produces a sharp decrease in the adsorbing capacity of the surface. The isotherm for heavy hydrocarbons becomes practically linear. This phenomenon may be of value for the chromatographic separation of hydrocarbon mixtures by means of gas adsorption. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 11 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov).
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aviatsionnykh materialov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Aviation Materials)

PRESENTED: June 13, 1959, by M. M. Dubinin, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 11, 1959

Card 3/3

S/076/61/035/008/C15/015
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, V. S., Kiselev, A. V., Nikitin, Yu. S.,
Petrova, R. S., and Shcherbakova, K. D.

TITLE: Graphitized carbon black as adsorbent in gas chromatography

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 8, 1961, 1889 - 1891

TEXT: In the work under consideration, the authors made use of geometrically and chemically modified silica gel as the carrier of another solid body. Thermal types of carbon black annealed at $\sim 3000^{\circ}\text{C}$ are high-disperse bodies with a very homogeneous surface. Their absolute adsorption values are much greater than those of other adsorbents. Tablets are difficult to produce without binding agents. Therefore, the carbon black is introduced into the large pores of the solid carrier. Thus, a powdery adsorbent with homogeneous surface may be introduced into the column. The carrier should be a large-porous body with thermally and chemically stable and very poorly adsorbing surface. In the present case, the authors used large-porous silica gel with a very small surface covered by chemically grafted trimethyl silyl groups. A 2-hr hydrothermal treatment in the

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Graphitized carbon black...

S/076/61/035/003/016/016
B110/B101

autoclave at 350°C reduced the silica gel surface to 15 m²/g; the enlargement of skeleton globules and pores was established by electron microscopy. Further grafts of trimethyl silyl groups on the silica gel surface according to I. V. Borisenko led to a sharp decrease of adsorption. ~18% blown out and sieved graphitized thermal carbon black T-1 (T-1) (3000°C) was then introduced into the pores. The silica gel was thereupon introduced into the column chromatograph, where it was heated for 2 hr in the nitrogen flow at 150°C. Graph a) in the figure shows chromatograms of vapor mixtures of benzene, acetone, and n-hexane on geometrically modified silica gel with hydrated surface; b) shows chromatograms of these three individual vapors on silica gel modified with trimethyl silyl groups; and c) chromatograms of the mixture on silica gel modified with carbon black at different temperatures. The succession of peaks was, however, the inverse compared with silica gel with hydrated surface. The acetone peak had a pronounced tail due to reaction between carbonyl groups and accessible hydroxyl groups of the silica gel carrier. The form of benzene- and n-hexane peaks corresponds to the form of curves illustrating the adsorption heats as functions of the form of adsorption isotherms. The peaks become narrower at higher temperatures. According to theory, the

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S/076/61/035/008/016/016
B110/B101

Graphitized carbon black...

ratio between band width and retardation time is conserved. A study of chromatograms of individual benzene and hexane vapors at five temperatures allowed estimating their adsorption heats on carbon black from the dependence of logarithm of retardation time versus inverse temperature; results were consistent with calorimetric data. The combination described is well suited for gas chromatography as well as for a rapid physico-chemical analysis of the utilized powders alike. Silica gels modified in this way can also serve as carriers of steady liquid phases. There are 1 figure and 6 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 3: J. Bohemen, Stanley H. Langer, R. H. Perett, J. H. Purnell, J. Chem. Soc., 2444, 1960. Ref. 5: F. T. Eggertsen, H. S. Knight, S. Groennings, Analyt. Chem., 28, 303, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya adsorptsii i gazovoy khromatografii khimicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Laboratory for Adsorption and Gas Chromatography of the Chemistry Division of Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 3/8

3

S/020/61/136/004/018/026
B028/B060

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, V. S., Drogaleva, I. V., Kiselev, A. V.,
Korolev, A. Ya., and Shcherbakova, K. D.

TITLE: Geometrical and Chemical Modifications of Silica Gel for
Purposes of Gas Chromatography

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 4,
pp. 852-855

TEXT: The present paper deals with the crystalline and the chemical
modifications of SiO_2 . Silica gel of the type ШСК(ShSK) served as the
initial material. Industrial silica gel was washed with diluted hydro-
chloric acid (1:1) for the purification of iron and other metal ions
(up to the negative reaction with ammonium thiocyanate, and with
distilled water for the purification of Cl ions (up to the negative
reaction with silver nitrate). This purified Ш (SI) silica gel had an
inhomogeneous surface and constituted the initial material for the
further modification experiments. For the crystalline modification, SI

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3

Geometrical and Chemical Modifications of
Silica Gel for Purposes of Gas Chromatography

S/020/61/136/004/018/026
B028/B060

was heated with water in the autoclave at 275°C for 19.5 hours. The resulting product was CF(SG) silica gel. Type CFM(SGM) was obtained by treating SG with liquid trimethyl chloro silane. The analysis of SGM for C content showed that 100 Å of the SGM surface contained 1.22% C, i.e., on an average, 2.7 trimethyl chloro silyl groups. This corresponds to a coating by organosilicon film of an almost maximum density. Prior to the adsorption experiments, the samples were heated for a fairly long time in vacuum adsorbers in small suspended quartz crucibles at 150°C and a pressure of $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg. In the range of pressure ratios of p/p_s from 0 to 1, isothermal lines were obtained for the adsorption and the desorption of benzene vapor. In the case of SG the isothermal line deviates sharply toward the lower right side. With the beginning of the capillary condensation the hysteresis curve shifts from $p/p_s = 0.2$ for SI to $p/p_s = 0.75$ for SG. At $p/p_s = 0.1$, the benzene adsorption a on SI and SG equals $2 \mu\text{mole}/\text{m}^2$, whereas $a = 0.1 \mu\text{mole}/\text{m}^2$ for SGM. In other words, the benzene adsorption drops to the 20th part with the chemical modification (SGM). Experiments with SGM were conducted jointly with R. S. Petrova, N. Ya. Smirnov, V. I. Kalmanovskiy, N. Balakhnina, and Ya. I. Yashin.

Card 2/8

3

Geometrical and Chemical Modifications of
Silica Gel for Purposes of Gas Chromatography

S/020/61/136/004/018/026
B028/B060

Experiments concerning the possibilities of application of SCM for chromatography were made with a chromatograph of the firm Griffin and George, featuring a column 4mm in diameter and 1m in length. Benzene was kept in the column at normal temperature for 30 min. At 82°C, the time for benzene was 12'40", and 1'50" for hexane. For benzene-hexane separations by gas-adsorption chromatography, the silica gels used were impregnated with silicon E-301 (Ye-301). As may be seen from Fig. 2 (2B and 2B) benzene-hexane mixtures are more quickly distributed by the method of gas adsorption than by the gas-liquid method. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences USSR). Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: December 28, 1960, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1960

Card 3/4

BAKHAROVICH, N.S.; VASIL'YEVA, V.S.

Flame quenching properties of aqueous gels. Vzryv. delo
no.52/9,192-195 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Mezhdovedomstvennaya komissiya po vzryvnomu delu.

VASIL'YEVA, V.S.; KISELEV, A.V.; NIKITIN, Yu.S.; PETROVA, R.S.;
SHCHERBAKOVA, K.D.

Graphitized carbon black as an adsorbent in gas chromatography.
Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.8:1889-1891 Ag. '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Laboratoriya adsorbtsii i gazovoy khromatografii Khimicheskogo
fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni
M.V. Lomonosova.

(Graphite)

(Gas chromatography)

HRAPOVA, Ye. V.; KISELEV, A. V.; PETROVA, R. S.;
SHCHERBAKOVA, K. D.; VASIL'YEVA, V. S.

"The physico-chemical characteristics of the adsorption process
at phase boundaries through gas chromatography"
Report to be submitted for the Fourth International Symposium on
Gas Chromatography, Hamburg, West Germany, 13-16 June 1962.

Chemical Faculty, University of Moscow

BAKHAREVICH, N.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VASIL'YEVA, V.S.,
inshener; DUBNOV, L.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Charges in safety sheathings. Ugol' 32 no.4:25-27 Ap '57.

(MLRA 10:5)

(Explosives--Safety measures)

BAKHAREVICH, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; VASIL'YEVA, V.S., inzh.

High-safety explosives for the coal industry. Vzyv.delo no.44/1:
78-92 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Coal mines and mining--Explosives)

DUENOV, L.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; BAKHAREVICH, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk;
VASIL'YEVA, V.S., inzh.

Experimental investigation of the inflammability of methane-air
mixtures under the effect of explosions. Vzryv.delo no.44/1:
90-122 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Blasting--Safety measures)
(Mine gases)

VASIL'YEVA, V.V.

TSAREGRADSKIY, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VASIL'YEVA, V.V.,
inzhener.

Evaluation of the corrosion aggressiveness of diesel oils.
Vest.TSNII MPS no.2:39-41 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Diesel fuels)

~~VASIL'YUKA~~ V.V., inzh.; MARSHIKH, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; TSARNOGRAFSKIY,
V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Evaluating filterability of diesel locomotive oil additives. Vest.
TSNII MFS 17 no.2:24-26 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Diesel locomotives--Lubrication)

VASILYEVA, V.V.

Oxidizability of solid alloys on heating. L. P. Malkov and V. V. Vasil'yeva. *Lugbic Metal.* 6, No. 5, 6, 42-5 (1967). *Chemie & Industrie* 41, 81. Ti-Cr-W alloys are the most stable when hot; generally speaking, increasing the Ti carbide content of an alloy increases its strength. "Pobedit" alloy, which has high strength in the cold, is weaker hot. A. Papineau-Conture

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VASIL'YEVA, V. V.:

Vasil'yeva, V. V.: "The viscous-plastic properties of stucco solutions." Moscow Inst of Municipal Construction Engineers of the Moscow City Executive Committee. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 27, 1956. Moscow. Pages 94-109; 111.

SYKOROV, V.F.; TROSTEN, B.L.; VASIL'YEV, V.V.

Use of oxide films to protect the surfaces of silicon electron-hole junctions produced by diffusion. Izv. vyz. uch-b. zav.; fiz. no.4:61-77 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

VASIL'YIVA, V.V.; PRAVOSUDOV, V.P.

Rate of heart systoles as an index of the effect of physical effort on the heart. Trudy LSGMI 72:31-38 '63.

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra fizicheskogo vospitaniya i vrachebnogo kontrolya Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - dotsent V.P. Pravosudov) i kafedra fiziologii Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina i ordena Krasnogo Znameni instituta fizicheskoy kul'tury imeni P.F. Lesgafta (zaf. kafedroy -prof. Ye.K. Zhukov.

L 2111-65 EWC(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(q)/EWP(b) Pr-l/Ps-l ASD(a)-5/

RAEM(t) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP4043866

S/0139/64/000/004/0061/0067

AUTHORS: Sy*noxov, V. F.; Tolsty*kh, B. L.; Vasil'yeva, V. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the possibility of protecting the surface of diffuse silicon electron-hole junctions by means of an oxide film

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 4, 1964, 61-67

TOPIC TAGS: silicon rectifier, diffusion pn junction, doping, dielectric breakdown, surface layer, oxide

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the work was to investigate the possibility of simultaneous utilization of a thick surface layer of silicon oxide, both as a mask in selective diffusion and as an additional surface protection film. To this end, the authors investigated the electric properties of diffusion silicon pn junctions obtained by diffusion of boron in silicon doped with phosphorus. The thick sur-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043866

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face oxide film (1--2 microns) was prepared by oxidation in water vapor and by oxidation in an atmosphere of moist nitrogen. The sample production procedure is described. The depth of the junction was measured by taking an oblique cut through the junction and measuring the sign of the rectification with a pointed cold probe. The usual depth for boron was 8--10 microns. The protective film was found to reduce the breakdown voltage of the junction, which was restored to its initial value after removing the protective film (by etching). However, the protective film did make the junction stable against tropical moisture conditions. The reason for the reduced breakdown strength in the protected junctions is analyzed from the point of view of redistribution of the doping impurity during the course of oxidation, the one-dimensional surface-breakdown theory, and the Shockley theory. All indicate that one of the probable mechanisms for the reduction in the breakdown voltage is the increase in the impurity concentration on the interface between the silicon and the silicon dioxide. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1

Card 2/3

L 2111-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043866

formula.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy gosuniversitet (Voronezh State University)

SUBMITTED: 10Jan63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EE

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY NOTES																									
<p>The pharmacodynamic characteristics of harmine. K. D. Sargin and V. V. Vasil'eva. <i>Bull. bul. med. expi.</i> U. R. S. S. R. 3, 91-5 (1937) (in German). The subcutaneous injection of 3 mg./kg. body wt. of harmine-HCl (I) into dogs after an intravenous injection of an EtOH or Me₂CO soln. of the fraction of com. hashish sol. in pet. ether does not inhibit the action of the latter. Injection of 10.5 hrs. after the injection of 0.03 g./kg. body wt. of morphine or 10-15cc. of 20% EtOH/kg. body wt. yields a definite excitation effect which, however, is transient. Little effect was noted on injection of I after the intravenous injection of 0.05 g./kg. of phenobarbital or 0.03 g./kg. of heparin. S. A. Karala</p>																									
<p>458-564 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
<p>117</p>																									

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PROCESSES AND PRODUCTS

The pharmacology of acetylcholine. V. V. Vasil'eva
Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR Div. Med. Sci. 1938, 1, 3350. - The action of acetylcholine on frog
blood vessels in Fröhlich and Loewen-Trendelenburg
preps. was investigated. Almost without exception,
contraction of the blood vessels was obtained. At the
same time, comparative expts. with adrenaline, caffeine,
atropine and histamine were carried out on the same
preps. M. G. Moser

ASD-SEA DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASD-SEA DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CA

PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The toxicity of novocaine. V. V. Vasil'eva. Bull. bul
Med. expl. U. R. S. S. 4, 549-51 (1947) (in German).
Novocaine (nupercaine) (1) injected intravenously in doses
of 0.003-0.005 mg./kg. body wt. into dogs causes convul-
sions. Doses of 0.004 mg./kg. injected in 1-2 min. and
doses of 0.005 mg./kg. injected in 28 min. caused death
in 10-14 and 45 min., resp. A total of 0.002 mg./kg.
given in 4 doses in 55 min. led to increases in blood pres-
sure of 60 to 120, 160 to 180, 190 to 200 and 200 to 210
mm. Hg, resp. Severe convulsions were observed, but the
dogs survived. The intravenous injection of 0.5-1.5 g./kg.
of glucose in 30% soln. immediately after the injection of
0.004 mg./kg. of I reduced the toxicity of I and the dogs
survived. S. A. Karnala

ASA SLA RETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED INDEXED

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VANININA, V. V.

21.03 VANININA, V. V. Izmeneniye vostochnoy tsvetnoy skaly v raznykh intervalakh razvitiya. Izvestiya vostochnoy tsvetnoy skaly. 1980, 10, VII. 1, 2. 2-2. Bibliogr: 6 nazv.

SC: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 22, Moskva, 1981.

VASIILOVA, V. M., Docent; KRESTOVNIKOV, A. M., Prof.

Physiology

Change of functional state in some analysors in ball-throwing exercises, Teor. i prak. fizkul., 15, No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

VASIL'YEVA, V.V.

(Valentina Vasil'yeva)

"The Pharmacodynamics of Glucose (Experimental and Clinical Investigation),"
(Dissertation) Academic Degree of Doctor in Medical Sciences, based on her
defense, 5 April 1954, in the Council of the Second Moscow State Medical inst.
im. Stalin.

KRESTOVNIKOV, A.N.; VASIL'YEVA, V.V.

Change in visual and cutaneous sensitivity under static stress.
Trudy Vses.ob-va fiziol.biochim.i farm. 2:50-52 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Kafedra fiziologii Gosudarstvennogo institut fizicheskoy kul'tury im. P.F.Losgafta.

(SKIN, physiology,
electrical sensitivity in constant tension)
(EYE, physiology,
electrical sensitivity in constant tension)
(ELECTRICITY, effects,
on eye & skin, sensitivity in constant tension)

Спортивная медицина, 7

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.73

Sportivnaya Meditsina (Sports Medicine, Etc.) V.V. Vasil'yeva (I. Dr.) Avtor-
sostavitel' G. M. Kukolevskiy. Moskva, Medgiz, 1957.

374 P. Illus., Diagrms., Tables.

"Literatura": 362-372.

ZHUKOV, Ye.K.; VASIL'YEVA, V.V.; NIKOLAYEVA, Ye. N.; FEDOROV, V.V.

Evolution of functional properties of the skeletal muscles in
mammals. Zhur. evol. biokhim. i fiziol. 1 no. 6:491-499 N-D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya evolyutsii dvigatel'noy deyatel'nosti Instituta
evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i biokhimii imeni I.M. Sechenova AN
SSSR, Leningrad. Submitted June 28, 1965.

BARBASHOVA, Z.I.; SKUL'SKAYA, G.A.; GRIGOR'YEVA, G.I.; VASIL'YEVA, V.V.

Study of some properties of proteins of the actomycin group
in normal rats and in rats adapted to hypoxia. Zhur. evol. bio-
khim. i fiziol. 1 no. 6:571-576 N-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Gruppya po izucheniyu rezistentnosti Instituta evolyutsionnoy
fiziologii i biokhimii imeni I.M. Sechenova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

ACC NR: AP7002595 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0101/0101

INVENTOR: Fedoseyev, R.Yu.; Vasil'yeva, V.V.; Kon'kov, Yu.A.; Sidorov, G.V.; Yakovlev, A.B.; Semenov, A.I.; Drogin, L.V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Pneumatic memory device. Class 42, No. 189233

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 101

TOPIC TAGS: ~~automatic pneumatic control~~, pneumatic device, pneumatic servomechanism, *servosystem, memory coil*

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a pneumatic memory device containing a servosystem with a memory chamber and a valve. To reduce gas leakage from the pressurized chamber, a three-diaphragm two-contact valve is added. The connections between valves are shown in Fig. 1. [WP]

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.142.07-525

ACC NR: AP7002595

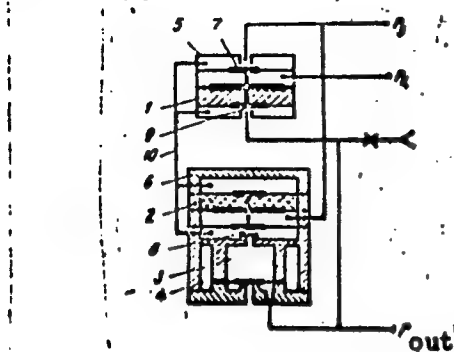


Fig. 1. Pneumatic memory device

1, 2, 3, 5 - Chambers; 5 - three-diaphragm valve; 6 - valve; 7, 8, 9 - contacts; 10 - channel; P₃ - channel of memorized signal; P_{out} - output channel of servo-system.

SUB CODE: 04, 13 / SUBM DATE: 17Mar65 / ATD PRESS: 5114

Card 2/2

ROZHKOVA, V.V., inzh.; KONONENKO, T.V., inzh.; PANICHEVA, A.A., kand. tekhn.
nauk; ANTIPOVA, N.P., inzh.; KORSAKOVA, V.B., inzh.; VASIL'YEVA,
V.V., inzh.

Technology for the processing of staple lavsan in woolen and
worsted manufacture. Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIIShersti no.17:
56-68 '62. (MIRA 17:12)

WASHINGTON, D. C., 22 FEB. 1954.

[illegible][illegible]

VASIL'YEVA, V.V.; LAKIN, K.M.; SERGEYEV, P.V.

Study of coronary circulation in the combined use of contrast media and anticoagulants. Vest. rent. i rad. 39 no.6:114-20 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. -- prof. V.V.Vasil'yeva) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo Instituta Imeni Pirogova.

VASIL'YEVA, V.V., inzh.

Determining the amount of synthetic fibers in their blends with
wool. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSNIShersti no.16:155-161 '61.
(MIRA 16:11)

VASIL'YEVA, V.V., inzh.

Method for determining sulfuric acid in diesel lubricants and analysis
of the changes in their quality in case of the firing of TE3 diesel
locomotives with sulfur-containing fuel. Trudy TSNII MPS no.251:
26-49 '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Sulfuric acid) (Diesel engines--Lubrication) (Diesel oils)

SHVETS, V.I.; VOLKOVA, L.V.; VASIL'YEVA, V.V.; FILONOVA, L.M.;
PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Lipides. Part 18: Synthesis of mixed unsaturated α, β -diglycerides.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:1843-1847 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
M.V.Lomonosova.

(Glycerides)

BABICHEV, V.A., dots.; PYKHTINA, A.A., dots.; KOVALEV, I.Ye., assistant; LAKIN, K.M., assistant; TOLVINSKAYA, L.S., assistant; SAPEZHINSKAYA, N.V., assistant; SERGEYEV, P.V., assistant; VASIL'YEVA, V.V., doktor med. nauk, prof., red.; VISHNEVETSKAYA, L.B., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual in pharmacology and general prescription writing] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiyam po farmakologii i obshchei retsepture. *Moskva, 1962. 79 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moscow. Vtoroy Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(PHARMACOLOGY--LABORATORY MANUALS)
(PRESCRIPTION WRITING)

VASIL'YEVA, V.V. , inzh.

Neutralizing properties of the oil admixtures for engines operated with
sulfurous fuel. Vest. TSNII MPS 22 no.2:32-35 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Diesel fuels) (Sulfuric acid)

BARBASHOVA, Z.I.; VASIL'YEVA, V.V.

Resistance of muscle and brain tissues to the action of alternating
agents of some representatives of vertebrate animals. Fiziol. zhur.
48 no.3:337-341 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. From the I.M.Setchenov Institute of Evolutionary Physiology,
Leningrad.

(BRAIN)

(MUSCLE)

L 13382-66 ENT(1)/FS(v)-3

SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6002682

SOURCE CODE: UR/0385/65/001/006/0571/0576

AUTHOR: Barbashova, Z. I.; Skul'skaya, G. A.; Grigor'yeva, G. I.; Vasil'yeva, V. V.

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B

ORG: Study Group on Resistance of the Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Biochemistry im. I. M. Sechenov, AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Gruppa po izuchaniyu rezistentnosti Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i biokhimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of some properties of actomyosin proteins in normal and hypoxic-conditioned rats 2

SOURCE: Zhurnal evolyutsionnoy biokhimii i fiziologii, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 571-576

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia, ~~muscle~~ protein, ~~animal~~ muscle physiology, rat, space chamber, myology

ABSTRACT: The physical and chemical properties of animal-muscle protein were studied to determine whether a relationship exists between prolonged hypoxia conditioning and the ability of muscle to resist the damaging effect of certain agents, such as protein-denaturing substances. Tests were performed on contractile protein (actomyosin group), which comprises 40% of the total muscle protein. White rats weighing 250—300 g received hypoxia conditioning consisting of daily

Card 1/2 UDC: 591.175.05.044.01:547.96+612.744.015.33.014.41+616-001.12

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ACC NR: AP6002682

4-hr stays in an altitude chamber under gradually decreasing pressure. Actomyosin was then extracted from the femur muscles of decapitated experimental and control animals, and tests (described in detail in the original article) were performed. Experimental results showed that the following properties of actomyosin from control and conditioned animals were identical: a) the amount of extractable actomyosin, b) the specific and characteristic viscosity of actomyosin, c) the content of sulfhydryl groups, and d) the resistance to urea denaturing. Thus, the nonspecifically increased resistance of the skeletal musculature of hypoxic-conditioned rats observed in previous experiments is not related to the properties of actomyosin studied. However, in hypoxic-conditioned animals, the rate of recovery of actomyosin viscosity after the influence of ATP was significantly greater than the recovery rate in control animals. The mechanism of this phenomenon is not yet understood. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 25Sep64/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 004
ATD PRESS: 4/54

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEVA, V.V.; STEPOCHKINA, N.A.

Some hemodynamic indices in the period of restoration following
muscular activity. Fiziol.zhur. 51 no.11:1308-1314 N '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra fiziologii Instituta fizicheskoy kul'tury imeni
P.F.Lesgafta, Leningrad.

VASILYEVA, V.V.

"On the relationship of bioelectric activity of the central nervous system to metabolism."

Report submitted for the 1st Intl. Meeting of Pharmacology
Stockholm, Sweden, 22-25 Aug 1961.

VASIL'YEVA, V.V.; KUKOLEVSKIY, Georgiy Mikhaylovich, red.

[Sports medicine] Sportivnaia meditsina. Izd.2., perer. i dop.
By V.V.Vasil'eva i dr. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 442 p.

(MIRA 14:11)

(SPORTS MEDICINE)

VASIL'YEVA, V.V.; KOSOVSKAYA, E.B.; PRAVCSUDOV, V.P.; SAL'CHENKO,
~~I.N.~~

Study of gas exchange, oxygenation of the blood, and rate of
cardiac contractions during intensive work under laboratory
conditions. Fiziol. Zhur. 46 no. 7:842-850 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. From the P.F. Lesgaft Institute of Physical Culture,
Leningrad.

(EXERCISE) (HEART) (RESPIRATION)
(BLOOD—OXYGEN CONTENT)

VASIL'YEVA, V.V., inzh.

Determining the acid content of diesel oils by potentiometric
titration using a glass electrode. Trudy TSNII MPS no. 180:
139-144 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Lubrication and lubricants)
(Potentiometric analysis)

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AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, V.V.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Viscous and Plastic Qualities of Building Materials (Issledovaniye vyazko-plasticheskikh svoystv stroitel'nykh rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 2, pp 151-156 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a study of the rheological qualities of plaster solutions. The ever-increasing mechanization of plaster work and the necessity to have reliable data for building materials to be carried or treated with machines and mechanisms, suggested the investigation. In her work, the author considers the maximum shear stress ($\theta = \text{theta}$) and the plastic viscosity ($\gamma_{pl} = \text{eta}_{pl}$) of the solutions. She comes to the conclusion that: 1) at a constant water content, and in opposition to cement paste, a lime solution slowly changes θ and γ_{pl} ; 2) at an increase in the water content of the lime paste, θ diminishes considerably faster than γ_{pl} . The plasticity therefore, according to Volarovich, γ (psi) = $\frac{\theta}{\gamma}$ γ_{pl} is diminishing; 3) at an increase in the water con-

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An Investigation of the Viscous and Plastic Qualities of Building Materials

tent, the rheological characteristics θ and γ pl of the lime-sand solutions decrease a little more slowly than those of the lime paste. If sand is added, θ grows considerably faster than γ pl; 4) the rheological characteristics of the complicated lime-cement-sand solutions are higher than those of the lime-sand solutions. At a temperature increase, γ pl of the complicated solutions considerably decreases, but θ remains unaltered. There are 2 graphs, 3 tables and 16 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov gorodskogo stroitel'stva
(Moscow Institute of Municipal Civil Engineering)

SUBMITTED: October 31, 1957

Card 2/2

KONONENKO, T.V.; MELINA, N.I.; ANTIPOVA, N.P.; ROZHKOVA, V.V.; VASIL'YEVA,
V.V.

Using new synthetic fibers in the woolen industry. Tekst. prom. 18
no.8:10-14 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Textile fibers, Synthetic) (Woolen and worsted manufacture)

VASIL'YEVA, V.Ya., otv.red.; GUBER, A.A., otv.red.; UZYANOV, A.N., otv.red.;
~~SHARSHIN, A.P., red.~~; VASIL'YEV, V.F., red.; EPSHTEYN, V.G., red.
karty; LIVSHITS, Ya.L., red.izd-va; FRENKEL', M.Yu., red.izd-va;
PANAS'YANTS, M.D., red.izd-va; TSIGEL'MAN, L.T., tekhn.red.

[Union of Burma; a collection of articles] Birmanskii Soius;
sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry. 1958. 291 p.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut vostokovedeniya. 2. Nauchnyy
sotrudnik Instituta vostokovedeniya (for Epshteyn).
(Burma)

VASIL'YEVA, V.Ya., otv.red.; FEDYUSHOVA, V.N., red. izd-va; TSIGEL'MAN,
L.T., tekhn.red.

[Southeastern Asia; sketches of its economy and history]
Iugo-Vostochnaia Aziia; ocherki ekonomiki i istorii. Moskva,
Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1958. 173 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. AN SSSR, Institut vostokovedaniya.
(Asia, Southeastern--Economic conditions)

VASIL'YEVA, V.Ya., otvetstvennyy red.; BYKOV, I.K., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA,
T.V., tekhn.red.

[Position of agriculture and the peasantry in colonial and other
underdeveloped countries] Polozhenie sel'skogo khoziaistva i
krest'ianstva v koloniakh i drugih slaborazvitykh stranakh.
Moskva, 1958. 482 o. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh
otnosheniy.
(Agriculture) (Peasantry)

VASIL'YEVA, V.Ye., kand.med.nauk

~~Tennis.~~ Zdorov'e 6 no.8:24 Ag '60.
(TENNIS)

(MIRA 13:8)

PINEVICH, V.V.; VERZILIN, N.N.; VASIL'YEVA, V.Ye.

Effect of gibberellic acid on protococcoid algae. Nauch. dokl.
vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:151-154 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii rasteniy i laboratoriyey
massovogo kul'tivirovaniya vodorosley Biologicheskogo instituta
Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova.
(GIBBERELIC ACID) (ALGAE)

VASIL'YEVA, V. Ye., Physician Cand. Med. Sci.

Dissertation: "A Kymographic Method for the Determination of Muscle Fatigue Due to the Action of an Induction Current; and the Influence of Certain Physical Factors on this Fatigue." State Central Order of Lenin Inst. of Physical Culture, imeni I. V. Stalin, 6 Feb 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Feb, 1947 (Project #17836)

ACC NR: AT6036515

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/0002/0093

AUTHOR: Vasil'yeva, V. Ye.; Belina, O. N.; Vasil'yeva, T. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Vascular tonus changes in hypodynamia [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966.]
 SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 92-93

TOPIC TAGS: hypodynamia, cardiovascular system, electrocardiography, human physiology, space physiology

ABSTRACT: The present study was made in collaboration with the Physiology Section of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Physical Culture (Section Head, Professor A. V. Korobkov, Lab Chief Candidate of Biological Sciences A. A. Korobova), where the hypodynamia experiments, in which highly-trained young athletes were kept 10 days in a horizontal position without movement, were set up.

In order to determine the effect of prolonged hypodynamia on vascular tonus, a pre-experimental study was made in which simultaneous recordings were made using a "Kardireks" polycardiography system of the 2d

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standard EKG lead and sphygmograms of the radial artery and the artery of the tip of the middle finger with the subjects in a state of rest; from the known speed of the recording tape it was possible to compute the pulse wave propagation rate (PWPR) in elastic and muscular vessels.

An identical study was made, using the same method, after the subjects had remained motionless for 10 days.

Analysis of the data obtained showed that the rate of pulse wave propagation along elastic vessels was not noticeably changed by 10 days of hypodynamia.

At the same time, purely muscular vessels (the arteries of the hand) changed considerably in their elastic-plastic properties, as shown by sharp change in the rate of propagation of pulse waves along muscle-type vessels.

Earlier investigations had shown that in highly-trained athletes the speed of propagation of pulse waves along muscle-type vessels was high, considerably exceeding (sometimes by a factor of two) the pulse wave propagation rate seen in the muscular vessels of persons of the same age but not participating in sports. We also established that athletic training

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noticeably increases the rate of pulse wave propagation along muscular vessels.

In the present subjects, who were in a good state of training and were athletes of high accomplishments, we also found high values for pulse wave propagation along muscle-type vessels at the beginning of the experiment, from 630 to 880 cm/sec and averaging 746 cm/sec.

Immediately following hypodynamia, the same subjects showed a pulse wave propagation rate along muscle-type vessels of 430 to 730 cm/sec, averaging 518 cm/sec. This considerable decrease in pulse wave propagation rate along muscle-type vessels was observed in all 8 subjects exposed to hypodynamia.

Decreased speed of propagation of pulse waves along muscle-type vessels due to hypodynamia is fully to be expected, since heightened physical activity in man requires increased tonus of the muscular elements of vascular walls as a physiological mechanism enhancing movement of the pulse flow of blood during intensive physical activity. Since tonus here means the dynamic phenomenon associated with high activity of the contractile elements of vessel walls, considerable decreases in

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the tonus of the muscular elements of the vessels can be regarded as
the logical result of prolonged hypodynamia. / [W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 4/4

VASIL'YEVA, Vera Yevgen'yevna

[Exercise therapy in gynecological diseases] Lechebnaya fiz-
kul'tura pri ginekologicheskikh zabolevaniyakh. Moskva, Medgiz,
1959. 22 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(EXERCISE THERAPY)

(WOMEN--DISEASES)